Hill Council so far even after the signing of another tripartite agreement at Delhi in October, 1993 in the presence of Union Home Minister Shri S.B. Chavan; and

(c) what is the present position in this regard and by when the Ladakh Autonomous Hill Council is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Following a series of discussions at the Government of India level with representatives of State Government of Jammu and Kashmir and the Ladakh region on the establishment of an Autonomous Hill Council for the Ladakh Region, the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has sent a proposal for legislation to constitute such a Council. The proposal is under the active consideration of Government.

Cases Pending In Court*

*437. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH:
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of cases pending for more than five years in each High Court and the Supreme Court as on 1st January, 1995;

(b) what is the number of rent cases pending in Tis Hazari Courts, Delhi High Court and the Supreme Court as on 1st January, 1995 and how many of them are more than five years old;

(c) how many criminal cases arc pending in Delhi Courts, High Court and Supreme Court as on 1st January, 1995 and how many of them are more than five years old;

(d) whether Government propose to entrust the criminal complaints or criminal cases of minor nature to Lok Adalat to expedite such cases and to reduce the burden on courts and if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(e) what concrete steps Government propose to take to lessen the burden of courts and to ensure that every case is decided within six months from the date of its filing in the court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS. (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Number of cases pending for more than five years in High Courts and Supreme Court as on 1.1.1995.

Statement

Name of the Court	No. of cases pend ling for more than five years.
Supreme Court:	22,309 (Regular & Admission Matters only)
High Courts:	
1. Alfehabad*	3,69,246
2. Andhra Pradesh*	15,967
3. Bombay	44,927
4. Calcutta	1,37,766
5. Delhi'	63,568
6. Guwahati*	5,356
7. Gujarat	32,666
8. Himachal Pradesh'	3,888
9. Jammu & Kashmir	28,237
10. Karnataka	13,564
11. Kerala	5,788
12. Madhya Pradesh*	18,084
13. Madras* *	62,643
14. Orissa	5,193
15. Patna*	16,372
16. Punjab &. Haryana	45,297
17. Rajasthan*	18,478
18. Sikkim	3

*Indicate pendency of cases in High Courts as on 30.6.94.

**Indicate pendency of cases in High Courts as on 30.9.1994.

(b) No. of rent cases pending in Courts as on 1.1.1995.

	No. of rent cases pending	No. of rent cases pending over 5 years
Supreme Court	1128	335
Delhi High Court	1,584	1,176
Til Hazari Courts Delhi.	18,784	5,463

(c) No. of criminal cases pending in courts as on 1.11.1995.

	No. of criminal cases pending	No. of criminal cases pending over 5 years
Supreme Court	7,713	2,439
Delhi High Court	4,439	3,633
Delhi Courts	4,28,323	34,729

(d) Criminal disputes, which are compoundable are already being taken up by Lok Adalats.

(e) In order to consider the problem of arrears of cases in Courts and find out ways and means to deal with it as expeditiously as possible, a meeting of the Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of the High Courts was held on 4th December, 1993 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The resolutions adopted in the Conference have been commended to all the State Governments/UT Administrations and High Courts for necessary action. Further, the Administrations of Justice has been made a plan item, with a view to remove infrastructural bottlenecks coming in the way of expeditious disosal of cases. In addition, the Supreme Court has also taken various steps to expedite the disposal of cases, which include grouping together of similar matters and larger groups being priority in listing, setting apart three days of week for regular hearing matters and Constitution of specialised benches etc. The working hours of the Supreme Court have also been extended by half an hour.

अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली में उपलब्ध कराई जाने वाली सुविधाओं हेतु शुल्क

*438. **श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय:**
श्री कृष्णलाल शर्मा:

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान में विभिन्न चिकित्सा तथा अन्य शुल्कों में कई गुना वृद्धि कर दी गई है, यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) संसद में हुए तीव्र विरोध व संस्थान के वरिष्ठ चिकित्सकों की अनिच्छा के बावजूद शुल्कों में कई गुना वृद्धि किए जाने और उन्हें तत्काल प्रभाव से लागू किए जाने के क्या कारण है और यह वृद्धि किसके आदेश से की गई;

(ग) क्या सरकार सामान्य जनता को बेहतर व सुलभ चिकित्सा उपलब्ध कराने का विचार रखती है, यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार सामान्य जनता के जीवन के रक्षार्थ संस्थान के विभिन्न चिकित्सा व अन्य शुल्कों में की गई वृद्धि को वापस लेना चाहेगी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और सामान्य जनता की चिकित्सा पर इस वृद्धि का क्या असर पड़ेगा और सबको चिकित्सा सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने की योजना के संबंध में सरकार का दृष्टिकोण क्या होगा?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री पवन सिंह घाटोवार): (क) अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान में चरण—1 में संशोधित अस्पताल-प्रभारों का ब्यौरा उपाबंध में दिया गया है।

(ख) ये प्रभार अतिरिक्त संसाधनों की व्यवस्था करने तथा इसका बेहतर रोगी परिचर्या के लिए उपयोग के लिए हैं।

(ग) और (घ) सरकार आम जनता को बेहतर चिकित्सा सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए वचनबद्ध है। इसलिए निर्धन रोगियों के लिए सभी अस्पताल प्रभारों में पूरी छूट प्रदान करने का प्रावधान है। बाह्य रोगी विभाग/सामान्य वार्ड और प्राइवेट वार्ड के लिए स्वीकृत दर ढांचे अलग-अलग हैं ताकि आम लोगों पर इनकी वृद्धि का कम से कम प्रभाव पड़े।